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CITRUS TREES



San Dimas Nurseries
San Dimas, Cal.

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1902-'03

San Dimas Citrus Nurseries

Telephone: Suburban 686.

R. M. TEAGUE

PROPRIETOR

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"These trees shall be my books

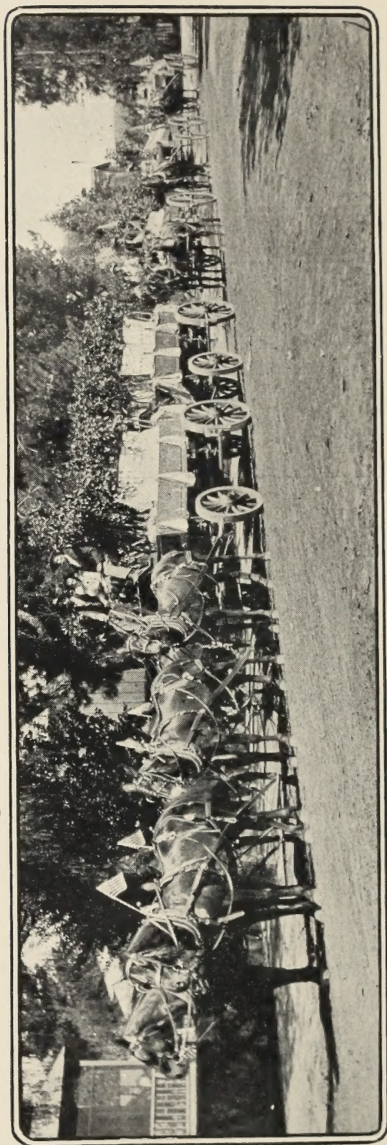
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character."

— As You Like It. iii, 3.



Sixth Thousand — Second Edition

SAN DIMAS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CALIFORNIA



TRANSPORTING BALLED TREES FROM NURSERY TO ORCHARD - A FREQUENT OCCURRENCE
AT THE SAN DIMAS NURSERIES.

RETROSPECTIVE

❖ ————— AND ————— ❖

PROSPECTIVE



THE RECORD of the past is the best promise for the future.

It is now some twelve years ago that we settled in the San Gabriel Valley and established what have since become the largest nurseries in the world devoted to the one great specialty of producing only citrus trees of the highest quality and true to name. Taking its inception in a small way the business has grown and developed along lines which have given it a reputation and a standing not only in California, but in Mexico, the South American States, and the remaining portions of the United States wherever citrus fruits are produced in commercial quantities. During all these years it is pleasant to state that our trees and manner of doing business have been commended by customers and planters everywhere. The record of the past is indeed the best promise we have to offer for the future.

The contents of this catalogue will be found reliable and to the point in every detail. We have been especially careful and conservative in our descriptions of varieties, aiming to be plain, concise, and to the point. The numerous half-tones, showing orchards planted to our trees, are direct from photographs, hence true to nature. Of themselves, they form a splendid object lesson in the growth and care of a citrus orchard, and also show that our trees are properly grown in the nurseries to produce best results when submitted to the test of orchard growth. The text which accompanies the illustrations—the instructions on planting, care, etc.,—will be found of value to intending planters and give the best thought and practice by the most successful growers.

Long experience has shown us the urgency of keeping our varieties *true to name*, and hence we are at all times anxious and willing to replace, on good and sufficient evidence, all trees that may prove otherwise; nevertheless, it is mutually understood and agreed between purchasers and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater or in excess of the original price of the stock at date of sale. Certain it is, the class of trees we produce are good growers and good sellers. Where one order goes, others are sure to follow. Our stock recommends and advertises itself at sight.

If this catalogue does not interest you, kindly hand it to a friend who would appreciate it; or, if you wish more catalogues, we will gladly send them free to any address.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued favors, we remain,

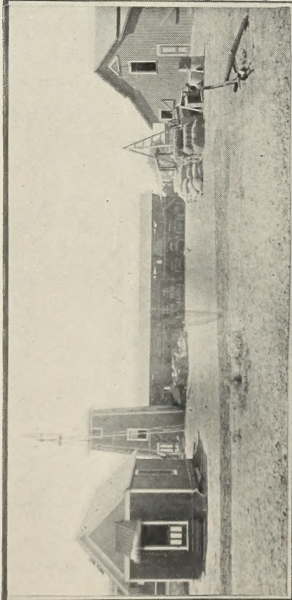
Yours very truly,

R. M. TEAGUE,

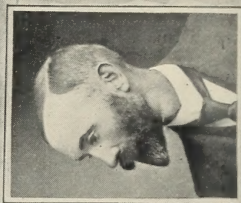
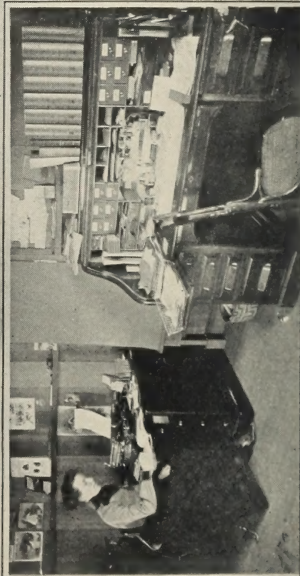
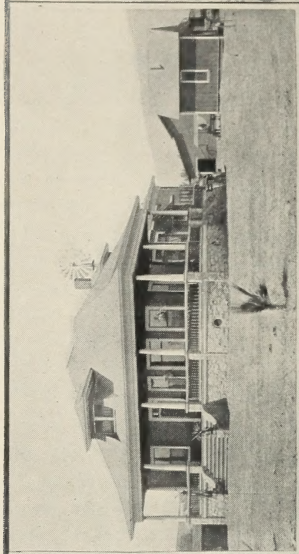
SAN DIMAS, CAL.

San Dimas, Cal., March 1, 1902.

EXTERIOR VIEW OF OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF R. M. TEAGUE.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OFFICE.



R. M. TEAGUE. TREES, OPEN ROOTS, PACKED AND COVERED TO EXCLUDE AIR.

CULTURE OF THE CITRUS

It is hardly within the province of a catalogue to enter into a detailed description, both historically and otherwise, of citrus culture. For our purpose, only the commercial varieties are of direct interest. These are confined to *Citrus Aurantium*, the sweet or commercial orange the world over; *Citrus nobilis*, the Mandarin orange; *Citrus Limonium*, the true lemon; *Citrus decumana*, the Shaddock or Pomelo (grape fruit); and *Citrus Cedra*, from which the citron of commerce is produced. As applied to local conditions, citrus culture may be said to have taken its inception in California about 1800. Planting, however, was spasmodic until about 1840, when the first orchard was set out as a commercial proposition. From that date the progress was more rapid and pronounced, and by the seventies orchards began to dot the landscape throughout the interior valleys of Southern California as well as in the protected and warmer sections of the central and northern portions of the state. The event, however, which riveted the eyes of the fruit producers the world over to this section as an orange and lemon country was the fact that 20 varieties of oranges, which *competed against the world*, at the New Orleans World's Fair, (and to which was awarded the gold medal,) *were all produced in Southern California*. Naturally, this fact alone stimulated the industry immensely; but to it must be coupled another fact, viz., the introduction and exploitation as a Southern California product of the Washington Navel orange — the grandest fruit from every point of view of which citrus growers can boast. No one event, nor any one thing, has done so much to give orange culture its present commercial importance as the Washington Navel. Its significance in the evolution of the citrus fruit industry makes its history interesting.

H. E. Van Deman, late pomologist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has recently published an article in *The Country Gentleman of Albany, New York*, from which we take the following data:

"The Navel orange — that is, oranges with the umbilical mark which gives them their name — have been known for centuries. Some of the earliest writers on the subject of citrus fruits have not only mentioned them, but have published drawings which show this mark as plainly as anything we have in these latter days. Of all the varieties having this peculiar mark, the most prominent, and the most valuable, is the one which has properly been named Bahia (pronounced Bah-yah), after the name of the place in South America, where it was found by an American lady a few years prior to 1870. She informed Mr. William Saunders of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, of the fact that the variety was there, and at the same time told him of its good qualities, and this induced him to take the steps which led to its introduction. He wrote to our consul at Bahia, requesting him to have trees budded on seedling stocks and sent to Washington. In 1870 twelve trees were received in good order and planted in one of the government fruit-houses there. Mr. Saunders at once began their propagation by budding upon seedling stocks, and these young trees were distributed in Florida, Louisiana and California. Those sent to Louisiana never amounted to anything, so far as I have been able to learn, and those in Florida attracted no special attention for a number of years because they did not bear well there, owing to climatic causes. The first two that were sent to California, and which were the means of making the variety so famous, were sent to Mr. L. C. Tibbets, at Riverside, Cal., who was one of the pioneers of that famous colony. They proved to be exceedingly productive at an early age, and as the fruit was not only seedless but of very fine quality and beautiful appearance, the orange growers of that state soon propagated from these two trees thousands

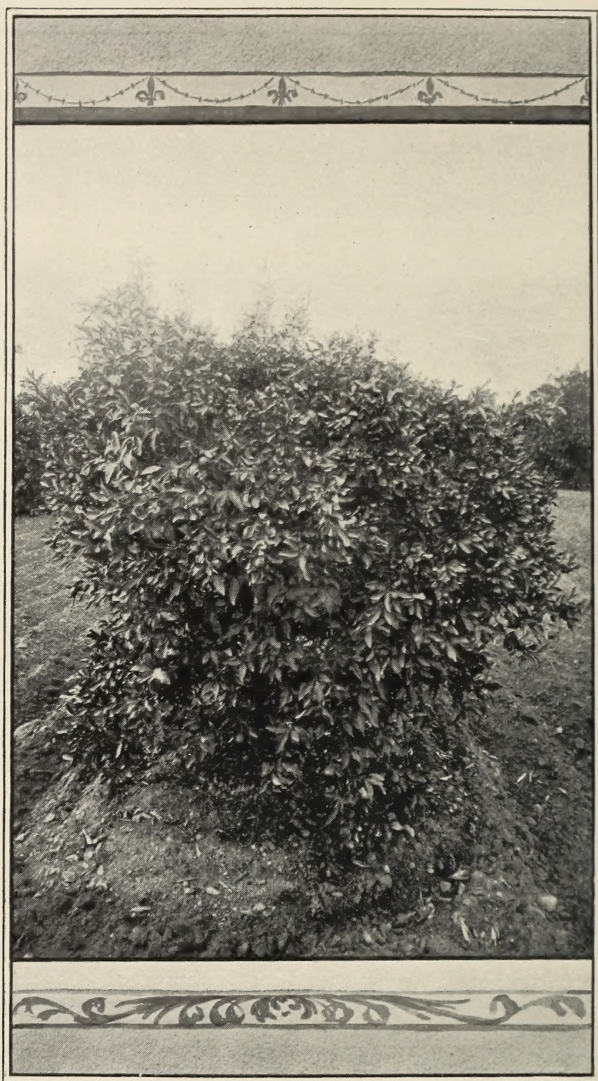


FIG. 1. THE KUMQUAT.

Fig. 1. This illustration shows the Kumquat at its best, and is emphatically a tree rather than a shrub. As shown elsewhere in this catalogue there are two sorts, the Nagami and Marumi. The fruit of the Marumi is round and about an inch in diameter, while that of the Nagami is oblong and somewhat larger. The above illustration shows a fine specimen tree of the Nagami, which is the favorite in Southern California, being planted chiefly for ornament. Tree handsome; branches slender, thornless; leaf small, narrow, oval, almost lanceolate; very productive. Fruit oblong, and about an inch in diameter; on the whole larger and more desirable than that of the Marumi.

more. The fact that the variety was much more satisfactory in California than in Florida, led them to believe they had a distinct variety from all the others, and it took a number of years of careful experimentation, in addition to the historic proofs, to convince California growers that this was a mistake. I have gathered and eaten fruit from these two trees, from some of the first trees of this variety planted in Florida, and also from a number of the 12 original trees in the orange house at Washington, and they are all of the same variety.

The name "Washington Navel" was given to the variety in California to distinguish it from another orange having the navel mark, that was brought from Australia and which is somewhat seedy, much thicker skinned and quite inferior in flavor. The latter bears the name of Australian Navel and the Bahia popularly goes under the name of "Washington Navel." I fully believe that the seeds which, occasionally in the Bahia or Washington Navel oranges, are produced by the pollen of other varieties lodging upon the pistils of this variety and sending their thread-like cells into the base of the flowers, as is always done when impregnation is perfected, and the rareness of this occurrence is attributable to the imperfection of the pistils.

Previous to the Franco-German war, Mr. Saunders had requested a collection of fruits made from various parts of the Mediterranean by certain officials of the French Government, who willingly did so. At the time of the war a number of varieties of the fig, orange and other fruits were growing in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and during the bombardment by the Germans many of these were destroyed, but at the close of the war all that were left were sent to Washington. Among them were several oranges, and one of these, which was called *Melitensis* (which means "very sweet"), proved to be identical with Bahia. Hence the question arises, did this variety originate in Brazil, or somewhere in the Mediterranean countries? It was not possible to learn from the French authorities just where they got it, but it was from some place in that part of the world and not in Brazil, unless some one had taken trees or buds from Brazil to the Mediterranean previously. It is possible that two varieties might have originated in these two parts of the world and been identical in their characteristics. It may be that the variety was taken from the Mediterranean region to Brazil prior to the discovery by the American lady. Hence we see that the origin of this variety is, and perhaps always will be, a mystery.

The cause of the seedlessness of the Bahia orange is the malformation of the female organs, or the pistils, of the flowers, which proved to be entirely incapable of being fertilized by the pollen of other varieties; nor could it be fertilized by its own pollen, for it has none, as has been repeatedly stated in public prints, as in the article referred to. Therefore, it is utterly absurd for any one to say that this navel mark is transmitted to oranges on trees of other varieties which are near the Bahia trees. More than ten years ago, I had many flowers of the Bahia orange sent me from Riverside, Cal., and from different parts of Florida, and I also took flowers from the original trees of this variety in Washington, and had them all carefully examined under the microscope in my office in the Department of Agriculture, but not a single perfect grain of pollen was found in one of the flowers. A flower cannot impregnate the flowers of other varieties when it has no pollen itself, and it is an entirely incorrect supposition on the part of those who think that the navel mark has been transmitted to other varieties, even were it possible that the doctrine of the immediate effects of pollination on fruits is true, which is seriously doubted, if not absolutely disbelieved, by nearly all scientific experimenters. One may find occasionally an orange having the navel mark in boxes coming from Europe to this country; and those who have traveled in the Mediterranean region and in Asia have repeatedly told me that they have observed the same there. I have had oranges sent me from Japan which occasionally had the navel mark, and I have noticed in the markets of San Francisco the same mark on oranges that were imported from that country.

Among the remaining commercial varieties which are rated as prime in the trade, must be mentioned the Valencia Late, which is indeed a close second to the kingly Washington Navel. For the most part these sorts represent from the horticulturist's point of view, importations, hybrids, with a few of local origin. In the trade they possess a value chiefly by reason of their respective periods of ripening, all following the Navels by a gradual advance during the orange season in which each occupies its independent time of harvesting until the crop of Valencia Lates is garnered at the close of the period of shipping. This lateness is one of the chief points which makes the Valencia an exceptionally favorite sort as well as a profitable one to planters.

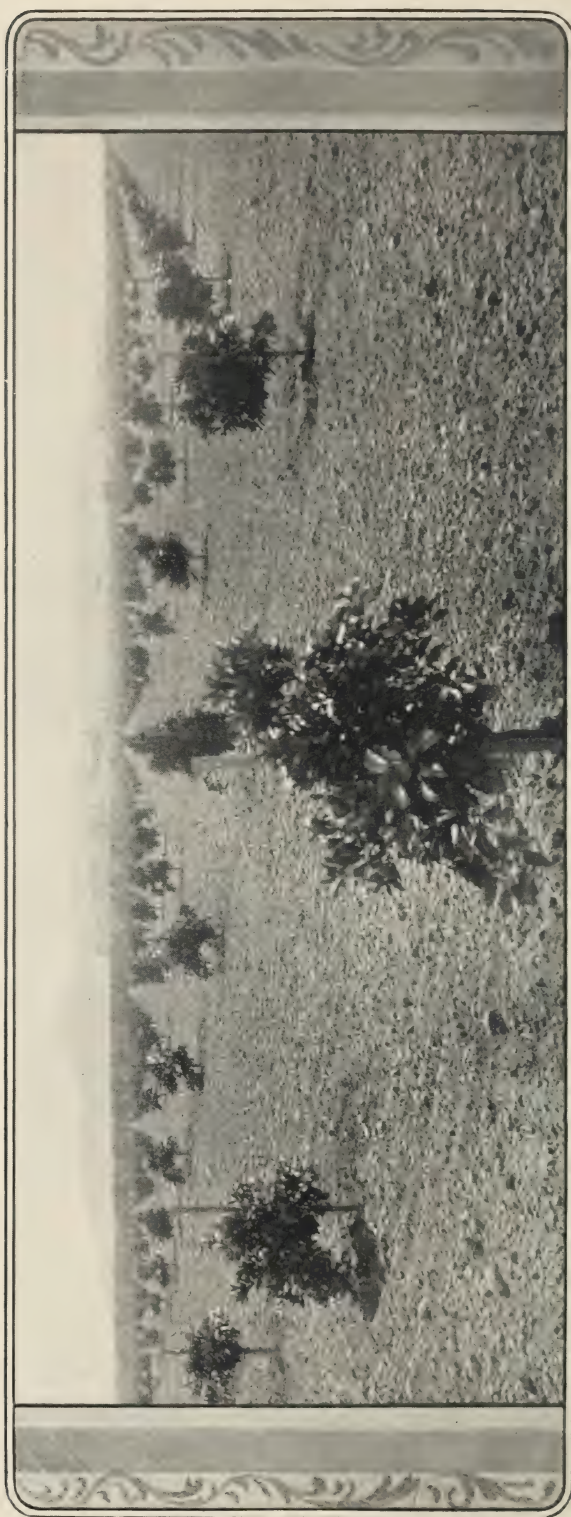


FIG. 2. ORCHARD OF SECOND GRADE TREES, OPEN ROOTS CALIPER FROM $\frac{3}{8}$ TO $\frac{1}{2}$ INCH, PLANTED MAY, 1900, PHOTOGRAPHED AUGUST, 1901.

In later years, the development of the industry has been one of healthy growth, based on a fuller knowledge of the tree's requirements in the matter of soils, climate and treatment. The annual output is something enormous and constantly increasing. The season just closed represented in volume some 30,000 carloads, while the coming crop will be equally as large.



FIG. 3. A MONEY-MAKING NAVEL GROVE.

As an index going to show the quality of the trees we are offering, and also what growth and development may reasonably be expected from trees of certain sizes and conditions, together with the degree of intensive culture they receive after being planted in orchard form, we give in this catalogue a series of half-tone engravings of orange and lemon orchards at different ages and under varying conditions, to which the intending planter's attention is called. They are here given because (1) showing the quality of our own trees and methods of business; (2) giving a clear conception to the intending planter of what he may reasonably anticipate in the way of growth and development from his investment; and (3) affording an idea whereby our customers can order more intelligently just the size and condition of tree they want. Those showing bearing orchards afford an idea of possible revenues and probable profits.

Making the growing of citrus trees an exclusive business—a specialty in this age of specialization—it stands to reason that we are in a position to offer superior citrus trees over the nurseries which produce everything from strawberry plants to forest trees, and from violets to orchard growth. Under these circumstances, it is hardly necessary to state that we are headquarters for orange and lemon trees.



FIG. 4. ONE OF THE OLDEST WASHINGTON NAVEL ORCHARDS, 26 YEARS FROM BUDDING.

OBJECT LESSONS

★ ————— IN ————— ★

CITRUS CULTURE



For the most part the views of orchards in all stages of growth, and under varying conditions of soils, culture and climate shown in these pages are of groves in the immediate neighborhood and contiguous to the San Dimas Nurseries, a locality recognized for its superb fruits. The altitude will average from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet above sea level; the contour of the land is slightly undulating, with a fine drainage from the Sierra Madre range of mountains to the West; the character of the soil is varying in sections, ranging from a heavy clayey soil to a sandy loam, and from a free and open gravelly soil to a rich granitic one. Under cultivation, it is invariably rendered friable by the action of the plow and cultivator, and is peculiarly well adapted to the growth and bearing of the orange and the lemon.

Fig. 1. For description of this fruit see pages 6 and 23.

Fig. 2. This illustration affords a striking example of what can be done by proper planting and cultivation, with second-size trees, three-eighths to one-inch caliper, planted open roots in May of 1900 and photographed August, 1901. To the person with a comparatively small available capital with which to plant his or her land to the larger trees, this will afford encouragement and confidence to proceed to setting out the second size.

Fig. 3. The orange is not only king of fruits in Southern California, but actual money to the man owning a well-cared-for grove. The "counterfeit presentment" of this particular grove pictures to the life one of the famous properties of the country. It comprises 10 acres, was planted in 1890, on a rich decomposed granitic soil to second-size trees, and by reason of care and its fine situation has proven a pronounced success to its fortunate owner. For verification of this statement let us consult the record. In 1892, the crop sold for \$80.00; in 1893 for \$635.00; in 1894 for \$2,780.00; in 1895 for \$2,840.00; in 1896 for \$4,000.00; in 1897 for \$5,300.00; in 1898 for \$4,100.00 (this was the season of heavy wind storms when the trees lost much of their fruit); in 1899, for \$5,830.00; in 1900 for \$6,000.00. Is it any wonder that Southern California ships 30,000 carloads of citrus fruits annually?

Fig. 4. This grove was planted to seedling stock in orchard form, and the following year budded to Washington Navels. In the early days of citrus culture, this method was at times resorted to, because buds of the Navel were scarce as well as expensive, and planters sought to gain time by this practice. The buds were taken from the celebrated Tibbet's, or parent trees. This orchard has been in constant bearing, and is still a valuable possession. At the time the photograph was taken, the grove had attained the age of 26 years, and bids fair to yield the golden globes for another quarter of a century.

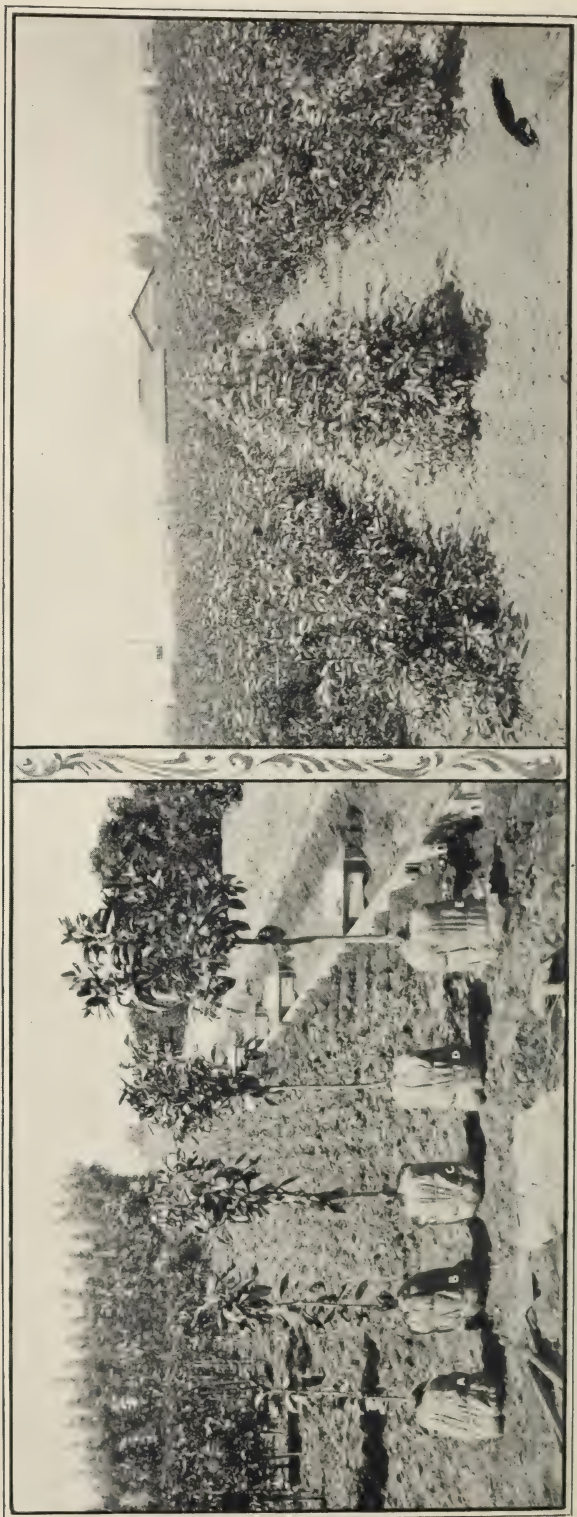


FIG. 5. COMMERCIAL SIZES OF CITRUS TREES.

FIG. 6. BLOCK OF 40,000 SEEDLINGS SECOND YEAR FROM PLANTING, UNBUDDED.

Fig. 5. This illustration shows our different sizes of trees ready for shipment. Commencing at the left of the picture *a* shows a one-year bud, caliper $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; *b*, a one-year bud, caliper $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; *c*, a one-year bud, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and all up; *d*, a two-year bud, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; *e*, a two-year bud, caliper $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and all up. *A*, *B* and *C* are cut out with 40-pound balls; *D* and *E* are cut out with 60-pound balls. Long experience in growing citrus trees and planting citrus orchards has convinced us that it is always best to conserve and take up as much of the root growth of trees as possible. This is one of the reasons why our trees prove so universally satisfactory when planted. Of course, this often entails some additional expense in transportation, which is invariably more than offset by the fine growth of the tree after planting, as compared to those not so carefully handled in this respect.

Fig. 6. Without man's intervention many of our finest fruits would perish because of themselves not reproductive. Of this fact, the Washington Navel and other fine varieties of the orange are striking examples. This intervention or means of propagating these splendid fruits is brought about by budding onto foreign roots of the same family. In this view is shown a block of 40,000 seedling trees ready for budding, which comprises but one-seventh of the number of citrus trees we now have growing in our grounds. The reader's attention is called to the fine symmetrical and vigorous growth of the trees shown in the illustration—all evincing a root growth well calculated to produce, when budded, orchard trees of the finest quality and of large-bearing capacity.

Fig. 7. This illustration shows what can be done with a first-class one-year bud, caliper $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, balled with a 40-pound ball, planted August 15, 1900, and photographed in January, 1901. The tree immediately in the foreground shows 12 oranges. This orchard is planted to Thomson's Improved Navels.

Fig. 8. The area adapted to profitable lemon culture, and the production of a superior fruit, is possibly not quite so extensive as that of the orange, nevertheless there are many situations in California in which the lemon finds congenial soils and climates. Our illustration affords an instance in point. This grove is situated along the thermal belt in the San Gabriel valley. The soil is of a gravelly formation, and the elevation about 1000 feet above sea level. The trees are planted 24 feet apart on the square, and number all told 180. Seven years from planting, the crop harvested from November 10, 1899, to November 10, 1900, inclusive, sold for \$1,030.86. The fruit was picked once each month, and delivered to the packing house in a green state.

Fig. 9. This is indeed a splendid view of a remarkable orchard, and exemplifies forcibly what intensive culture and liberal and intelligent fertilization and irrigation will do. Note the strong umbrageous growth of the tree, the manner of pruning, the density of foliage and prolificness of the fruit—all tending to show the lemon at its best. This grove is one of the sights of North Ontario, and has probably yielded larger crops of a greater money value than any other ten acres of lemons of which the writer has any knowledge. The variety is the Eureka.

Fig. 10. The commercial importance and solidarity of citrus-fruit culture is quite strongly indicated in the views shown in Fig. 10 of the packing and shipping buildings of the San Dimas Citrus Union and Lemon Association, forming an integral part of the Southern California Fruit Exchange. Other citrus fruit growing sections enjoy similar accommodations, all of which emphasize the strength of the industry.



FIG. 10. BUILDINGS OF THE SAN DIMAS CITRUS UNION AND LEMON ASSOCIATION.

Fig. 11. This view gives an idea of the early fruiting characteristics of the Navel orange when left to its own sweet will. The trees in the foreground contain upwards of 20 fruits, while one tree in the row, but not discernible in the picture, gave the unprecedented yield of 30 individual oranges. Specimens of this fruit were submitted to the experts at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who pronounced it of a remarkable fine quality.

Fig. 12. In the growing of first-class nursery trees, care must be exercised in training the bud after the seedling tops are cut off. This we do by systematically removing all suckers and carefully training the bud to a stake by persistent tying, in order to induce a straight and symmetrical growth. At the proper stage, the bud is cut back, as shown in the illustration, to produce a branched top. The view shown on page 34 (Fig. 13) gives a clear idea of our trees after the head is properly developed.

Fig. 14. Nine months is but a short period in the growth of an orange tree, nevertheless in the case of this grove of 2600 Navel trees it demonstrates what our trees will do. This grove was planted in April, 1900, with trees of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch caliper balled, and photographed in January, 1901. The vegetation shown under and about the trees in the half-tone engraving is green barley, sown for a green manure for turning under with a plow. This same orchard is again pictured in Fig. 16, photographed in August, 1901, showing a growth which must be considered as phenomenal in that short intervening space of time.

Fig. 15. Not unlike the trees pictured in the opposite view, this shows Washington Navel trees planted in May of 1900, to two-year buds, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper and up, balled with 60 pounds of soil, and photographed in January, 1901. The growth covering the ground in the orchard represents field peas, sown for green manuring.

Fig. 17. This picture shows money. It represents a four-year-old Navel grove yielding a packed box of fruit per tree, a record to be proud of, and one considerably above the average. The situation, the soil and the care have all been exceptionally favorable, which give it a great future as a splendid investment. It demonstrates beyond a doubt that when intelligently applied citrus culture is a safe and profitable investment, and that trees become a source of income after being set in orchard three years.

Fig. 18. Among the varieties of orange destined to a popularity, based on purely commercial considerations, must be mentioned the Valencia Late. Ripening when the market is clear, and ranking next to the Navel in quality, it must always be in good demand. Many of the best-paying groves are planted to this variety. The illustration represents a fine eight-year-old Valencia Late grove at San Dimas, which produced \$7 per tree in 1900.

Fig. 19. For the information of growers contemplating rebudding orchard trees to other varieties of fruits, we show a lemon tree rebudded to Thomson's Improved Navel, April 10, 1899, and photographed in January of 1901. Those not familiar with the subject are quite apt to believe that rebudding and subsequent fruiting is a matter of slow growth, yet here is a case where a lemon tree has been converted into an orange tree, and brought into bearing in less than two years. Needless to add, that in the light of these results, many of the older orchards hereabouts have been rebudded to more desirable varieties. So pronounced is this practice that the original groves are being supplanted by Washington Navel and other more desirable sort. It only again illustrates the law of the survival of the fittest—like in other lines of production, it is only the best which is capable of holding its own in the markets of the world.



FIG. 9. NORTH ONTARIO FAMOUS 10-ACRE LEMON GROVE.

Fig. 20. The pruning of fruit trees is a controversial subject, and many growers possess many opinions and methods, each claiming his the best. The illustration of a Villa Franca lemon tree affords an example of the method generally pursued in the orchards of this establishment. Its objects are (1) to produce plenty of fruit-bearing wood; (2) to create an umbrageous head, affording shade and protection from the burning rays of a Southern California sun; (3) it induces a beautiful and regular crop of fruit, as indicated in the picture.

Fig 21. The prolificness of the Pomelo is proverbial, and among the numerous sorts none is more so than Marsh's Seedless. It is conceded by both fruit dealers and shippers, as well as the epicure, that this a splendid variety, by reason of its being practically seedless, of uniform size, good shipping qualities, fine flavor and regular bearer. The truth of its productiveness is amply proven by the half-tone engraving which shows a tree but four years from the bud.

Figs. 22 and 23 depict the general appearance, character, habit of growth, and productiveness of well-cared-for and typical Washington Navel orange groves in the heart of the citrus belt of Southern California.

Fig. 23. The glory of the Washington Navel orange, as we know it in California, is here strikingly typified. The illustration is indeed one of nature's prime productions, being photographed direct from the tree as the branches and fruit appear. The finely-shaped fruit, its superb size, prolificness and general character and habit of tree is here shown as it is usually seen in the well-cared-for orchards in the San Gabriel valley. As is well known, the orange shipments at the beginning of the season consist chiefly of Washington Navels, over one-half of the output being of this variety, which continues in the market until late in the spring months. The Navel is indeed the king of oranges whose supremacy there is none to dispute; it is also shown in all its glory of gold and green in the half-tone illustration.

TREES TRUE TO NAME.—Only the person who has experienced the misfortune of planting an orange or lemon orchard with trees untrue to name can appreciate the disappointment, loss of time and money, as well as vexation of spirit of such an ordeal. It is one of the things which the intending planter should try and avoid as he would an epidemic or a pestilence. To rebud a grove in which the trees have proven untrue to name means a great loss of time, labor and money, which may be reasonably estimated as follows:

To rebud a tree just coming into bearing, and train and care for the buds until they bear fruit—say two years—will entail an expenditure of about 40 cents per tree. Figuring on rebudding a 10-acre grove, this would mean an expenditure of about \$400.00. This, however, makes no allowance for cost of cultivation, irrigation, and fertilizing for the two years necessary to bring the rebudded trees into bearing, which will not be far from \$25.00 per acre per year, or about \$500.00 for the two years. Add to this the loss of the crop, for one year—estimated at \$1.00 per box, or \$1,000.00 on the grove, and we have a total loss of \$1,900.00. The second year of the rebudded trees will, under favorable conditions, yield about one box of fruit to each tree; but if originally true to name the yield would have been doubled. So here there is still a deficit of \$1,000.00, making a grand total of \$2,900.00, due solely to the misfortune of buying and planting trees that proved to be other and inferior sorts than what the buyer and planter bargained for. Further comment on the importance of buying trees only from responsible and experienced growers is uncalled for. A word to the wise is sufficient.



FIG. 7. THOMSON'S NAVEL ORANGE GROVE FIVE MONTHS FROM PLANTING. FIG. 8. EUREKA LEMON GROVE SEVEN YEARS FROM PLANTING.

TO PURCHASERS

"Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

HOW TO ORDER.—State specifically the size and variety of trees you want, and also give a few general hints as to your soil and climatic conditions. From unknown parties we demand a remittance or deposit of 50 per cent of order, or good references. Send money or bank draft, postoffice money or express order, or registered letter.

LOCATION.—The land upon which our nursery is situated is conceded to be the best for growing citrus nursery stock, producing a fine grade of tree, with a root system of great vigor, making transplanting safe and easy.

QUALITY OF STOCK.—All of our trees are grown to stakes, and are straight and thrifty, budded at the ground and well rooted. Good stock is the foundation of success. He who plants an orange or a lemon grove plants for generations; hence, in choosing stock be careful to get only the best obtainable.

GUARANTEEING TREES.—We guarantee all trees shipped from our nurseries to be as represented. We personally attend to the budding of all our trees, and use the utmost care to insure them true to name.

PACKING.—We pack all trees in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes, according to size of order and distance of shipment. Trees can be sent with safety to any part of the United States or foreign countries. We make a small charge for packing, just sufficient to defray cost. Sample trees furnished intending buyers.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.—Our transportation facilities are excellent, being midway between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railways; hence we ship via either road.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.—Please furnish explicit directions for shipping and by what route. In the absence of any instructions we ship according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility for condition or safe delivery of trees after same have been properly packed and delivered to transportation companies.

PRICES.—The matter of prices depends somewhat on size of trees, quality of stock, variety of fruit, etc. We sell according to condition of stock and the customer's wants. We grade our citrus stock by caliper, measurement being made one inch above the bud, and thus are able to offer any size that is required. We have buds one, two and three years old. We have citrus trees of all grades and at all prices, and are able to meet competition from whatever source.

PLANTING.—This may be done from February to August, in very warm and sheltered localities. Early planting generally gives the best results. Trees are planted balled or with bare roots, according to the ideas of the buyer. The tree should be set



FIG. 17. FOUR-YEAR-OLD WASHINGTON NAVEL GROVE.

FIG. 18. VALENCIA LATE ORANGE GROVE IN FULL BEARING.

slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Holes should be sufficiently large to admit of the roots being spread out in their natural position. Do not let the earth turn them down in a mass around the tap root. Cut off all broken or bruised roots. Top soil is best for filling in. The soil should be worked in well around the roots and irrigated immediately. Distribution of trees to the holes in advance of actual setting is a pernicious practice, as the roots quickly become dry. Keep them constantly covered with moist packing.

AFTER CARE.—No tree responds so quickly to intensive culture as the orange or lemon, and hence careful and frequent cultivation will be found essential to profitable production. Indeed, the soil should be thoroughly communitied, friable as an ash heap. See to it that the trunks of the trees are well protected from the burning rays of the sun. Yucca tree protectors, burlap, or even heavy paper well tied will serve the purpose. We recommend the first mentioned. Having attended to these essentials, see to it that the orchard is well and judiciously irrigated at regular intervals. Thorough culture and careful watering will insure success, as citrus trees require but little pruning. The tree should be trained to form a symmetrical head. To do this, cut out all the dead wood, interfering branchers, and suckers. Lemons require more severe cutting than the orange or grape-fruit; the treatment given deciduous trees, but less severe, will be about correct. Frost is an element of some risk in the shipping of citrus trees. Being situated in the thermal belt of the San Gabriel valley and making citrus trees an exclusive business, we feel sure of the condition of our stock at time of shipment; nevertheless, we desire to call attention to the fact that in accepting orders previous to time of delivery we cannot be held liable for the delivery of such trees should they be damaged or destroyed by the elements.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.—The cultivation of the orange and lemon covers all tropical and sub-tropical regions, and in so far as general characteristics are concerned, the many divers varieties under different names in different localities, are much alike in habit of growth and tree. In spite of this fact, however, Southern California has become distinctively the home of certain kinds which are peculiarly adapted to her soils and climates. In selections of buds we use the utmost care, and never take buds removed more than a generation or so from the original or parent stock. Thus our Washington Navel buds are all taken from original orchards budded directly from the parent trees, which are still bearing bounteous crops in Riverside on the Tibbets place. These sorts have become standard in the markets of the United States, and in the line of their importance are mentioned in the following list, which comprises the varieties of trees we grow and carry always on hand:

THE ORANGE.

WASHINGTON NAVEL.—This is the most valuable orange known. Tree of moderate growth with small thorns. Full, well-rounded top; dark glossy foliage. Blooms heavy and in California is one of the best and most regular bearers. Bears young, generally in the third year from planting, and sometimes in second. Fruit large to very large; skin generally smooth and thick, of full orange color, and peculiarly marked at bloom end, where a small



FIG. 23 THE WASHINGTON NAVEL IN ALL ITS GLORY.

irregular secondary orange is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from, the segments from the fruit. The orange is seedless, flesh crisp and sweet, and flavored with some bewitching secret of its own — no other taste to describe it by. Season early. Shipping qualities of the best.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED NAVEL.—In character and habit closely allied to the Washington Navel. Fruit of medium size, smooth and thin-skinned, good flavor, and comes into bearing early. Those desiring a thin-skinned, early Navel for the holiday trade will not go wrong in selecting this fruit. By this is not meant that its season is limited to the holidays, quite to the contrary, its keeping qualities are equal to those of the Washington Navel. Its splendid appearance, fine texture of peel, superb color and good eating qualities render it an especial favorite among consumers during the Christmas and New Year festivities, when it invariably commands the market at good prices.

VALENCIA LATE.—Tree of very fine and vigorous growth; light thorns. Early in bearing and prolific. Fruit of medium size, oval, solid, heavy. Light color. Skin rather thin and of strong texture. Flesh of deep and very rich color, grain fine, firm and crisp; abundant juice, excellent flavor, the quality that suits the hot months. Season latest, being prime after other varieties become stale, and maintaining fine quality through summer and autumn. Of best shipping quality and reaches the market when there are no other oranges to compete.

RUBY BLOOD.—Medium size, nearly round; skin thin but very tough; pulp melting, rich, juicy. As the fruit ripens it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red, often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best blood oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET.—Thornless, low, spreading tree; very productive. Fruit oval, medium to large; rich orange color; inclining to thick skin. Season middle to late. Shipping quality of the best.

PAPER RIND ST. MICHAEL.—Tree vigorous and of excellent habit; light thorns; heavy bearer. Fruit small, round, very solid and heavy. Skin thin, smooth and of a very fine texture; color pale, almost lemon; membranes thin; grain fine; most abundant juice; sprightly, excellent flavor. A general favorite. Season middle. Shipping quality best.

MALTA BLOOD.—Ripens just as the Navel is getting late. Tree of slow but persistent, upright growth, and disposed to bear in clusters on terminals; a heavy bearer; fruit oval, seedless, with peculiar refreshing acid flavor; pulp usually splashed with crimson streaks, sometimes almost solid crimson, though when grown in shade it is often but slightly colored.

KUMQUAT OR KIN-KAN.—This unique and curious member of the citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means good orange. Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome, deep yellow fruit. There are two kinds, alike in tree and differing only in size



FIG. 21. MARSH'S SEEDLESS POMELO.

FIG. 20. A WELL DEVELOPED LEMON TREE.

FIG. 19. LEMON TREE RE-BUDDED TO NAVELS

and shape of the fruit. The Marumi bears a round fruit, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter; the Nagami, an oblong fruit somewhat larger. The latter is the kind commonly seen in this country, is rather more desirable on account of the large size of its fruits, and is the one we offer. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystalized the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly popular.

DANCY'S TANGERINE.—Unlike most of its family this bears the broad leaf, much like the common orange. Later and finer than Tangerines; deep reddish color; skin free from flesh, and segments cleaving free, as in other "kid-glove" oranges. Meets a special and limited demand—often at the very highest prices. The tree makes a beautiful appearance with its small, intensely-colored fruits. The standard variety of its class.

SATSUMA (*Oonshiu*, *Kii Seedless*).—Medium, flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless; one of the earliest sorts known; fruit ripens as early as November. Tree thornless and bears young.

THE LEMON.

EUREKA.—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth, and prolific bearer. Fruit of the best quality; a general favorite.

VILLA FRANCA.—A strong growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless. Sweet rind. Standard.

LISBON.—Tree of largest growth; thorny. Size of fruit medium. Sets well in the limbs. Fruit oblong with prominent point; color bright; rind of medium thickness and of soft excellent texture, giving with the strong membranes high keeping and shipping qualities. Abundant juice; acid very strong and flavor fine. A standard variety.

LIMES (*Mexican*).—The lime should be more extensively planted. It makes a splendid hedge, or the plants can be grown in orchard form. The lime juice of commerce is the product of this fruit. The Mexican is a variety extensively grown in Old Mexico.

THE POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT.

MARSH SEEDLESS.—Medium size (will pack 54 to 62 to box.) Thin rind, with about half the usual bitter. It is a true grape fruit and not a hybrid, with all the characteristics of the common varieties, with the exception of being almost absolutely seedless. Sometimes you will find a fruit containing three or four shells of seeds, but as a rule it has none at all. With the absence of seeds, the amount of juice increases, the flavor improves and the fruit retains its noted qualities, and the pulp or meat is dark and rich. In serving this fruit you are not required to remove from 80 to 90 seeds, as it is necessary with our common grape fruit, but is ready for the table when cut in halves. The fruit is known to be a late keeper. The fact of its not having



FIG. 14. NAVEL ORANGE GROVE NINE MONTHS FROM PLANTING.

FIG. 15. NAVEL ORANGE GROVE EIGHT MONTHS FROM PLANTING.

seed, that germinate when left late on trees or in storage, increases its keeping qualities to a great extent and is another factor greatly in its favor. A three-year-old bud will bear all the fruit it should hold at that age.

TRIUMPH.—Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine grained; less "rag" than in most grape fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy; juicy and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young and is prolific. One of the best of the improved varieties.

IMPERIAL.—Something similar to the Triumph. It is pronounced by experts to be the best variety yet tested.

IMPROVED.—An improved Florida seedling of good merit. Tree thornless or about so, bears young.



FIG. 16. SAME ORCHARD AS FIG. 14, FIVE MONTHS LATER.

THE CITRON.

CITRUS MEDICA CEDRA (*The Citron*) —This is the true citron of commerce, from which an essential oil is obtained. The rind, when cured, is known as "citron rind," or "succade."

IMPORTANT; NOTE CAREFULLY.—In its widest sense the foregoing sorts comprise the standard commercial varieties usually planted in the citrus-growing sections of this State, each of which possesses certain advantages and characteristics peculiar to it. In the selection of one or more sorts the intending planter will only be consulting his own interests by giving each variety due consideration, to the end that when his orchard comes into full bearing it will in the largest measure give him profitable returns. As already intimated, among these considerations should first be the adaptability of his location and situation to citrus fruit culture; next as to the particular markets and seasons when he can reasonably expect good prices for his product; and finally the treatment each will require to bring forth maximum crops of A No. 1 merchantable fruit.

Under favorable conditions the orange is a very free bearing tree. Wallace mentions a tree in St. Michaels that bore 20,000 fruits in one crop. The longevity of the tree is not less remarkable. At Versailles one tree is still growing which was sown in 1412, and the famous tree, now upwards of 35 feet in height, in the convent at St. Sabina, at Rome, is said to be more than 600 years old. Some commentators suppose that the "Apples of Gold" were oranges; but there does not seem to be any definite evidence that the orange was cultivated in Palestine in the time of Solomon. More than 700 years later Theophrastus, however, describes the citron as occurring in Northern Persia (Media), and as being cultivated by the Jewish nation in Syria, while under Roman dominion.

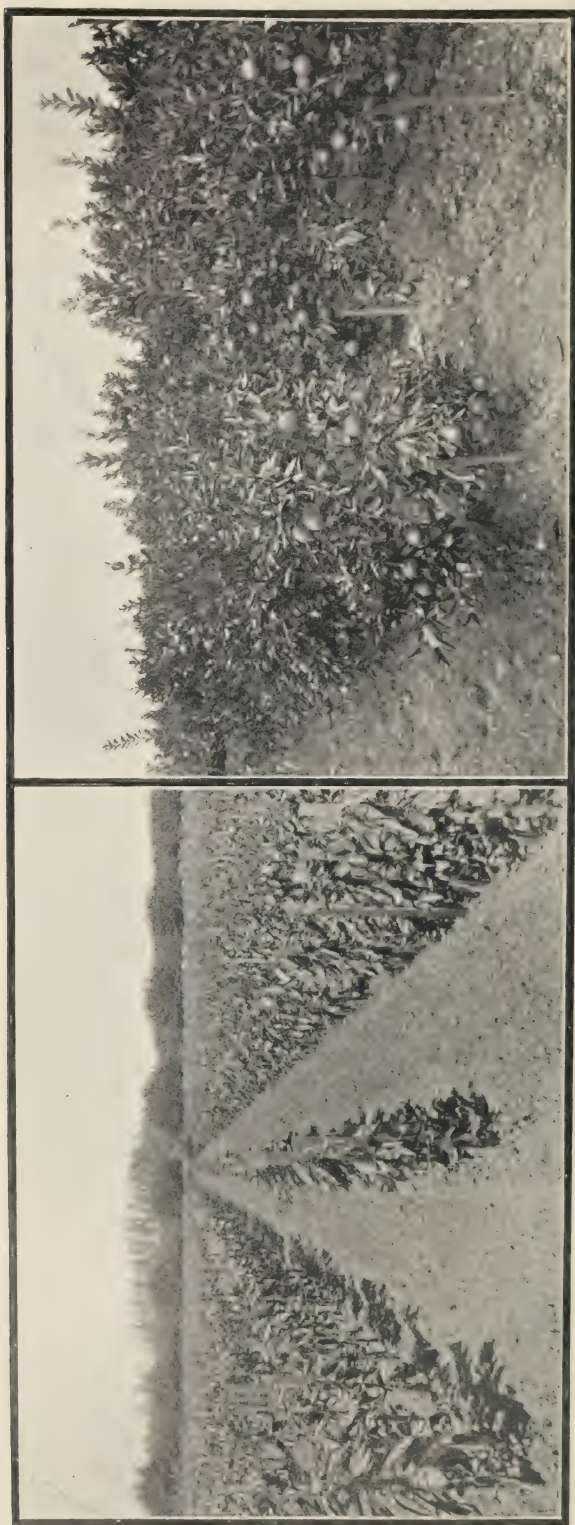


FIG. 12. BUDDED TREES "TOPPED OFF" TO FORCE "HEADING OUT." FIG. 11. THOMSON'S NAVEL FRUITING THREE YEARS FROM BUD.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

The first two varieties of the ever-popular Navel orange mentioned below are the product of our propagating ground and the result of careful selection and training. We are convinced they possess advantages over other Navel oranges, hence beg to announce that we will have trees to offer for the planting season of 1903. They are here listed merely to call attention to the qualities they possess, and to emphasize the confidence we have in them as to their future importance, for we fully believe the Golden Nugget and the Golden Buckeye Navels are destined to be the greatest additions to citrus culture in Southern California since the advent of the Washington Navel in the early 70's. The Navelencia mentioned last is also commanding attention, and is really worthy of consideration on the part of intending planters.

THE GOLDEN NUGGET NAVEL.—This is a new variety which we have been experimenting with in our propagating grounds for sometime past, and which we fully believe will prove an agreeable surprise to planters as well as shippers. Indeed, so confident are we of its future, that we are now growing the trees in commercial quantities, and will have stock ready for planting next year. The parent tree, which has fruited sufficiently to test the fruit as to quality, shows a development much like the Washington Navel, being a vigorous grower, of good habit, and thornless. In appearance the tree possesses features peculiarly its own, by reason of its exceptionally dark green foliage, abundant lateral or fruiting branches, and fine, symmetrical appearance, making it distinguishable at sight in a grove with other varieties. The foliage is more lanceolate than that of the Washington Navel, and in color a shade darker, not quite so broad nor apparently quite so thick and leathery. The wood growth, particularly the younger branches, are more slender and willowy, which makes the tree rather umbrageous. The fruit is very smooth, solid and thin-skinned, very much more so than the Washington Navel, even at its best; of fine texture, the exterior strongly suggestive of kid gloves to the touch, smooth and even surface; color a strong gold; shape rather oblong, good size; fruit exceptionally free from rag and is seedless; flavor delicious, bears young, generally second year from planting; a good shipper and keeper; ripens early and packs about 90 per cent fancy fruit, rendering it in every way desirable for holiday trade.

THE GOLDEN BUCKEYE NAVEL.—A candidate for horticultural honors that is sure to be heard from. The tree is a good grower, thornless, leaves lanceolate, much more so than the general run of orange trees, and only slightly serrated; dark green in color; new wood inclined to grow slender but of good strength; general habit and appearance of tree strikingly individual; a pronounced characteristic of the fruit, which makes it distinct from all other varieties of Navels, is a series of bands or ridges of a deeper orange color, which adds much to its beauty and renders it more than any other variety, peculiar to itself; smooth and of a kid-glove texture; flavor strongly aromatic, with a suggestion of pineapple to the taste; pulp of fine texture with but few segments, thus affording a melting and soothing sensation to the palate; almost entirely free from rag; packs 90 per cent fancy; is a good keeper and shipper; while its exceptional earliness gives it a commercial value of first importance.

THE NAVELENCIA.—A new variety that is commanding some attention from growers. It is claimed by the originator to be a cross between the Thomson's Improved Navel and the Valencia Late, for it is claimed the good qualities of the former, together with a lateness in ripening which makes its season from 30 to 60 days later than the Washington Navel, thus affording a market of its own between the marketing of the Washington Navel and the Valencia Late. Tree of good growth, small thorns, full well-rounded top, dark glossy foliage, in character and habit closely allied to other Navels; fruit of good size, smooth and thin-skinned, and comes into bearing second year from the bud.

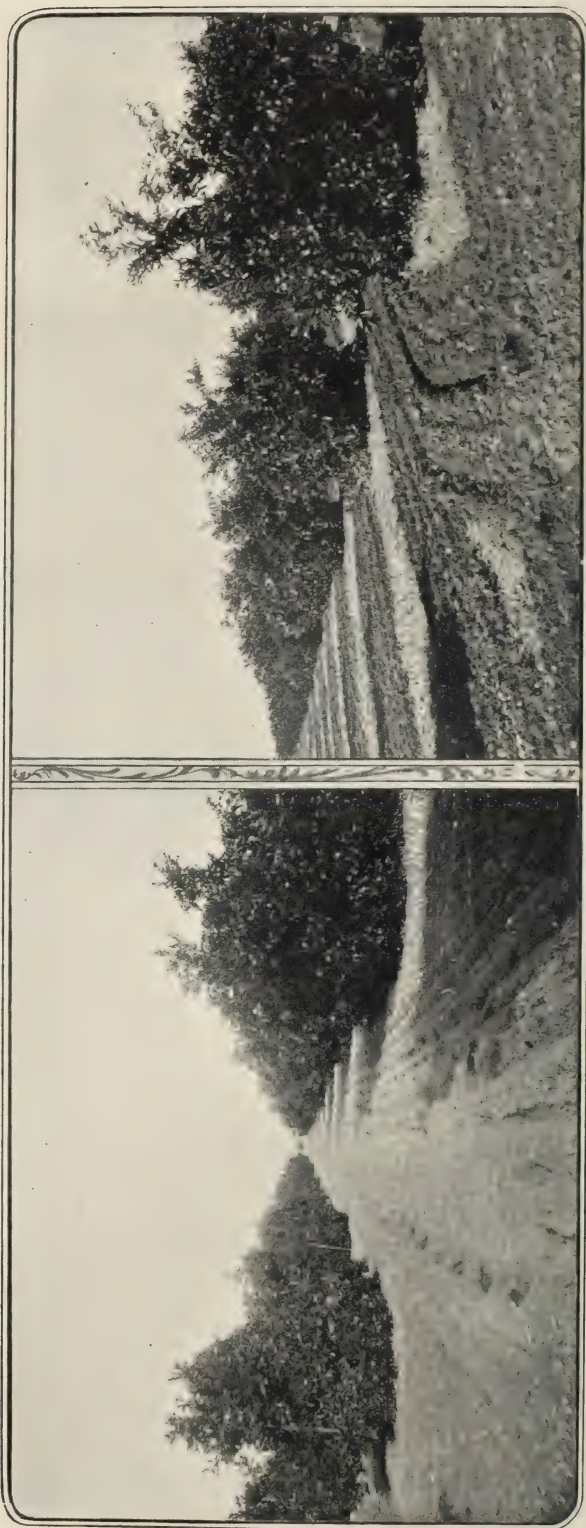


FIG. 22. NAVEL GROVE SEVEN YEARS OLD.

FIG. 23. NAVEL GROVE FIVE YEARS OLD.

THINGS TO OBSERVE

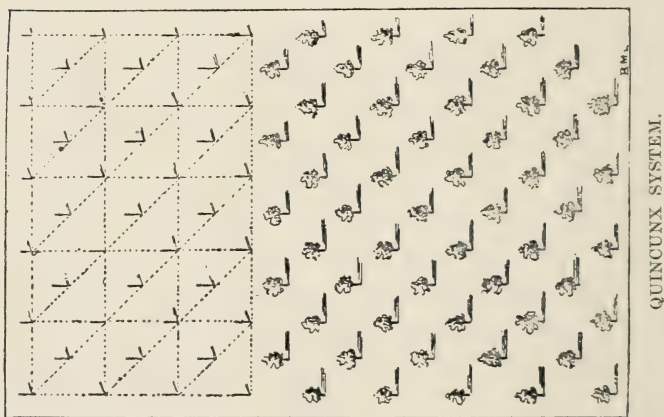
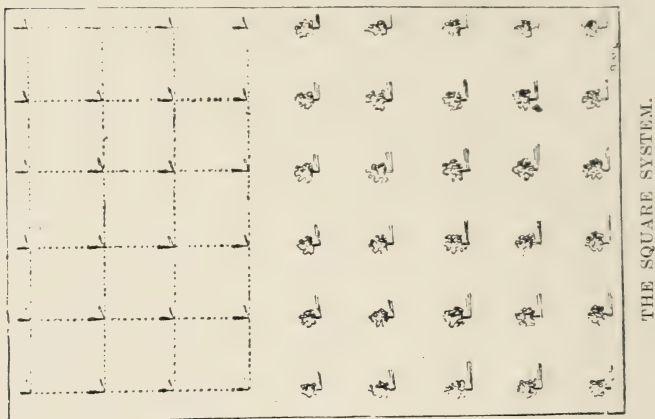
It will be impossible to insure absolute commercial success by printed rules and suggestions which shall enable those about planting citrus fruit orchards to have their expectations even moderately realized; nevertheless there are certain cardinal conditions which cannot be overlooked, to which the following paragraphs forcibly but briefly refer:

SOIL AND SITUATION.—The following from Wickson's California Fruits will be found a safe guide which gives a general idea as to soils, climatic conditions and water supplies essential to successful citrus fruit culture: "The soil should be rich alluvium formed from granite and limestone. A hard-pan subsoil should be avoided, while strata of sand and gravel are objectionable. A red subsoil, commonly called clay, formed from disintegrating granite, well rotted, is best. The subsoil should be fine, but of a nature to allow water to pass freely through it. It should be deep and rich, with water not less than 30 feet from the surface. The surface soil should be of a sandy nature, so as not to bake after irrigation. Coarse sand and granite are not objectionable on the surface, provided the subsoil is right. A sediment surface is good; in fact any kind of soil easily pulverized. The surface of the country should have a southern exposure, and, better still, be backed on the north by high hills, and should be reasonably free from winds and frost. The hotter the locality the better. An altitude from 800 to 1600 feet is best. Be sure to have an abundance of water that can be relied upon for irrigation—at least one inch to every five acres of orchard; more will be needed when the orchard grows old.

PREPARING THE LAND.—The following excerpts are from the same authority: "Preparation of land by deep and thorough cultivation and laying off to secure straight rows by the square, quincunx, and hexagonal methods, should be carefully observed. * * * The orange, in common with other evergreen trees, is exceedingly sensitive to exposure of its roots, and for this reason the handling of the young trees is very different from that of ordinary orchard trees. * * * Exposure of the roots, or careless planting, will consign the tree to a slow, sickly growth, and often kill it outright."

THE TREES.—In making a selection of your trees, be careful to secure only the best; a poor specimen is an expensive luxury even as a gift, and will never repay cost of care and cultivation. Bear in mind that we put out only clean, healthy, well grown and vigorous stock, true to name and up to every requirement calculated to produce with reasonable care and cultivation, profitable crops of merchantable fruit. This purchasers can always depend on. Our total acreage in trees is now 45 acres, all of which is devoted exclusively to citrus trees of our own growing. Our total number of stock for this year aggregates about 100,000 trees, while for 1903 we expect to have a total number of 125,000, and for 1904 fully 150,000.

SETTING OUT THE ORCHARD.—Having the right kind of soil in the proper condition, with true-to-name and well-grown trees, we may with safety proceed to plant. In doing so, exercise care in having your orchard symmetrical in order to economize the area to be planted. There are several methods or systems whereby this may be attained, and in order to make them clear and better understood, we here present illustrations of the square, quincunx, hexagonal and triangular methods.



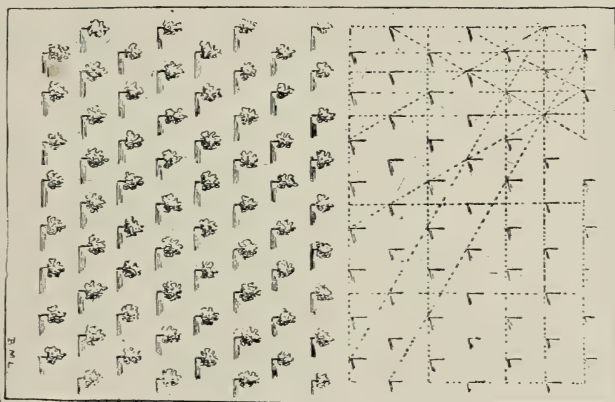
THE SQUARE SYSTEM.—This is the most approved method. The orchard is laid off in lines crossing each other, with equal intervals of space, and a tree planted at each crossing of the lines. By the square method, at 20 feet apart, 108 trees are planted to the acre.

QUINCUNX SYSTEM.—In this system the orchard is laid off in the same manner as for square planting, except that the number of rows are doubled, and a tree planted in the center of every square. This method is chiefly used in planting with the idea of removing the center trees (which are generally dwarf) when those designed to be permanent shall have attained a considerable size; the orchard then assumes the square plan. At 20 feet apart, 199 trees are planted to an acre by this method.

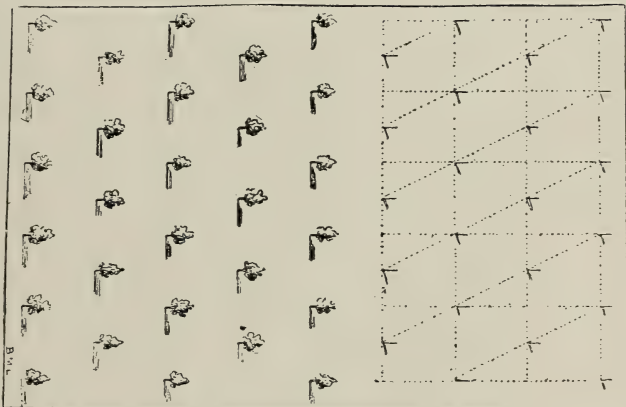
HEXAGONAL, OR SEPTUPLE, SYSTEM.—In this system the trees are equilateral (equally distant from each other) and more completely fill the space than any other system can. Six trees form a hexagon and inclose a seventh. The lines in the figure indicate the method of laying out the orchard. By the hexagonal system, at 206 feet apart, 12 trees are planted to the acre.

TRIANGULAR, OR ALTERNATE, SYSTEM.—In laying out an orchard by this system, the lines are run forming a square, as in the square system; a line is then run diagonally across, and a tree planted alternately, forming a triangle. The advantage in this system is that the trees are given more space, and can be planted closer together without crowding.

HEXAGONAL, OR SEPTUPLE SYSTEM.



TRIANGULAR, OR ALTERNATE SYSTEM.



The following table will show the number of trees to the acre by the square, quincunx, and hexagonal, or septuple, systems:

| Distance apart. | Square. | Hexagonal or Septuple. | Quincunx, |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 10 feet..... | 436 | 500 | 831 |
| 12 feet..... | 303 | 347 | 571 |
| 14 feet..... | 222 | 255 | 415 |
| 16 feet..... | 170 | 195 | 313 |
| 18 feet..... | 134 | 154 | 247 |
| 20 feet..... | 108 | 126 | 199 |
| 22 feet..... | 90 | 103 | 173 |
| 24 feet..... | 76 | 96 | 137 |
| 30 feet..... | 48 | 56 | 83 |

NOTE.—In giving the distances of trees of the quincunx, the fifth or central tree is not taken into account.

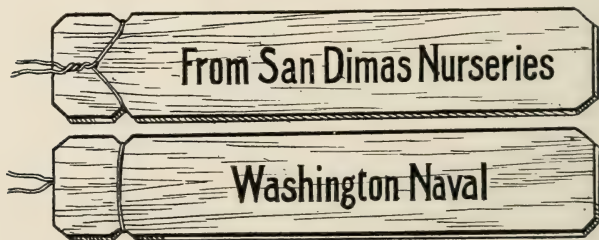
For any distance not given in the above data calculate the number of trees to the acre by the square system, and add fifteen per cent. This will give the number if planted septuple.

COST OF BRINGING AN ORCHARD INTO BEARING.—So much depends upon local conditions—soil, climate, water, lay of the land, whether the owner and his family are to do the work, or it is to be done with hired labor—that any estimates are quite apt to not apply in every detail. Broadly, however, the cost of preparing and grading the land and planting the trees, will average from \$15 to \$25 per acre; this includes cultivation for the first year. After that, however, cost of cultivation will increase, and be about, according to the amount of labor expended, \$15 to \$25 per acre up to the fourth year. If the orchard has been well cared for, it should pay expenses the third year from planting; by the fourth year it should produce about a box of fruit to the tree; the fifth, one and one-half to two boxes to the tree; and from that time on increase in productiveness and profit to its owner in a corresponding line to the care and attention expended on it.

The volume of irrigating water is also subject to some fluctuation governed by local conditions. Usually the amount would be about one inch to 10 acres for the first two seasons; one and one-half inches for the two following seasons; two inches for the fifth and sixth years; after that period an inch to every four acres will be found to be about the right quantity to use on an orchard in full bearing.

The expense of caring for an orchard obviously hinges on local contingencies. If in full bearing, allowing for cost of water and cost of labor in supplying same, together with the expense of cultivation, would average anywhere from \$25 to \$60 per acre. Much depends upon the owner's resources, environment, and method of carrying on the business.

TRUE TO NAME.—Our trees are all budded from bearing trees and every precaution exercised to have them true to name, still with all our caution, mistakes are liable to be made, but we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all stock which may prove untrue to label, free of charge; or to refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed to between purchasers and ourselves, however, that our guarantee of genuineness shall, in no case, make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for said trees, that prove untrue to name.

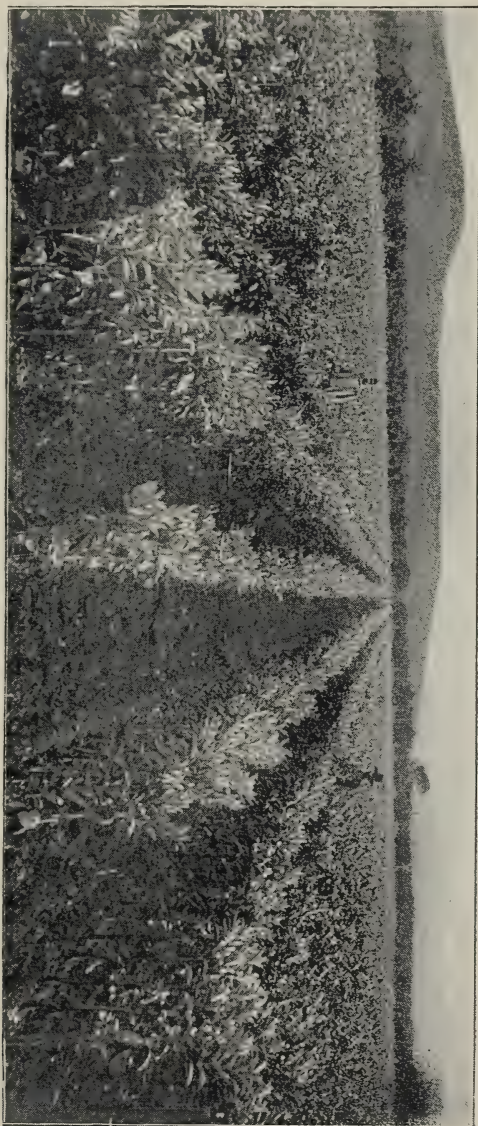


CAUTION.—It has come to us that unprincipled growers are disposing of citrus trees as coming from and being grown by the San Dimas Nurseries. To avoid deception in this regard and to protect our patrons' interests, we label every kind and sort of citrus tree with our individual label,—fac similies of right and reverse sides appear above. All trees coming from our establishment bear this label as a guarantee of their genuineness. See that your purchases contain it; otherwise your trees are not the product of this establishment.

R. M. TEAGUE.

BOOKING ORDERS AHEAD.—The demand for trees promises to be unusually active, hence it is advisable for intending purchasers to place their orders early,* and thus insure the pick of the stock and be assured of having their wants satisfied. We book orders ahead, and take every precaution to protect our customers, both in the way of reserving the trees as well as in the matter of quality. Write us for prices and particulars.

FIG. 13. SHOWING TREES AFTER THE HEADS ARE FULLY DEVELOPED.



OUR EXPORT TRADE.—Planters in Mexico, Central and South America, the Philippines, Cuba, and other citrus fruit countries should bear in mind that we make a specialty of exporting orange and lemon trees; and also, that we are in a position to make it to their interests to place orders with us. Our export trade is indeed a growing one, orders of considerable magnitude having been received from Mexico and South America. In the interest of this trade we have published an abridged edition of this catalogue in the Spanish language, copies of which we shall be pleased to send to address or addresses upon application.

CATALOGUE APPRECIATION

The following extracts are but a few of the many warm words of praise that have been received from those in authority in horticultural affairs, touching our endeavors to exploit the citrus industry, please the public, and to deserve the patronage and esteem of friends and customers:

(From Hiram T. Jones, Union County Nurseries, Elizabeth N. J.)

I am in receipt of your favor of the 4th and also of your book upon citrus trees and I thank you for the opportunity of seeing it. It is a publication of which you may well be proud. The illustrations are especially clear. I think from the printer's standpoint it is equal to the most ambitious efforts of any of your eastern competitors. I congratulate you.

(From Prof. E. J. Wickson, professor of horticulture, California State University, Berkeley, Cal.)

I am under great obligation to you for sending the copy of your handsome catalogue. I am delighted with the style and richness of ornamentation, also with the care and conscientiousness with which it has been prepared. I believe such publications are exceedingly creditable to California and bear evidence that our horticultural literature in commercial lines is approaching a high level. Such a catalogue is worth a place in the library of every citrus fruit grower.

(From D. T. Fowler, conductor of Farmers' Institutes for the California State University.)

Permit me to thank you for the very handsome catalogue which you have mailed me. Personally, I do not expect to purchase any citrus trees, but in conducting the Institute work I am frequently called upon for reference to reliable nurserymen and shall be pleased to mention you in the future as I have done in the past.

(From G. H. A. Goodwin, editor of *The California Cultivator*.)

On behalf of the firm, as well as personally, allow me to congratulate you most heartily on your catalogue, which is a beauty and forms a pleasing index to your phenomenal success.

(From Dr. F. Franceschi, manager Southern California Acclimatizing Association, Santa Barbara, Cal.)

I must congratulate you very sincerely for your new catalogue, which certainly gives great credit to Southern California.

(From J. S. Akerman, secretary of the Pacific Wood and Coal Co., San Diego.)

Very many thanks for the splendid catalogue just received. It is, without exception, the finest of its kind ever issued, and I hope at an early date to show my appreciation in a more profitable way.

(From Steidtmann & Nagel, Fruit Growers, Hamburg, Germany.)

Your catalogue on *Citrus Trees* commands our attention and admiration. Many thanks for it. We consider your firm energetic and clever.

PRESS NOTICES

A BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE.

(From The California Cultivator.)

If printed matter is an index to a man's business, and we believe it is to a certain extent, then R. M. Teague, the San Dimas nurseryman, is on the high road to become a millionaire, for his book, "Citrus Trees," is the handsomest thing we have ever seen issued by a Southern California nurseryman. It contains 40 pages in an embossed cover and is profusely illustrated with citrus orchard scenes as well as cuts of the different varieties of trees grown at the San Dimas Nurseries and a "true to life" picture of Mr. Teague himself.

The letter press is excellent and the contents interesting. Mr. Teague has made a wonderful success of his business, and has done it by raising good stock, treating his customers squarely and using plenty of printer's ink.

Our readers are invited to write Mr. Teague for a copy of his book, which will be found of interest alike to intending planters and owners of orchards. Address him at San Dimas, tell him where you saw this notice and he'll mail a copy free.

HANDSOME AND USEFUL.

(From the Fruit World, November 16, 1901.)

A 40-page book has just been issued by R. M. Teague of San Dimas, Cal., which gives a great deal of valuable information about Citrus Trees, and best methods of planting and caring for them.

Mr. Teague has been engaged for some eleven years now, in the growing of citrus trees and has built up a reputation for reliable stock, true to name. He has drawn freely on his wide experience, and incorporates a great deal of practical and very valuable matter in this new catalogue.

It is not only useful, but it is also a very handsome booklet with the most artistic cover of any Citrus Tree catalogue which we have ever seen.

A SUPERB CATALOGUE.

(From The Live Stock Tribune for November, 1901.)

The San Dimas Nurseries, of which R. M. Teague is the "go" and owner, has given another strong indication of growth and progress by issuing what must be considered the most sumptuous and practical catalogue on Citrus Trees ever sent out to planters in this country. In its "get up" the ends of beauty and utility are happily united. Every resource of the photographer's, the engraver's and the the printer's arts have been heavily called on to render it attractive and useful. All told there are 40 pages of matter treating directly on citrus trees. The opening article deals with citrus culture as applied historically to Southern California; the second division of the book has to do with citrus culture from the nursery tree to the full-bearing orchard; the third section deals with the standard varieties of oranges and lemons, pomelos (grape fruit) and the citron; the fourth section tells about methods of planting, cost and care, irrigating and other valuable suggestions.

THE FINEST NURSERY CATALOGUES.

(From The Redlands Citrograph.)

One of the finest nursery catalogues ever sent forth in California arrived last week from the citrus nurseries of R. M. Teague. It is a gem of the photographer's, the engraver's and the printer's art. It is worth a place on anyone's center table or in any gentleman's library. It is a gem such as few business men would have the nerve to get up for free distribution. Mr. Teague at San Dimas, will send our readers a copy by asking for it, and mentioning the fact that you saw this notice in The Citrograph.

PLANTERS SAY OUR TREES GROW

As already said, the past is our best endorsement for the future. We practice the axiom that to possess patronage and the confidence of the public you must first deserve it. Without for a moment forgetting that truth, we desire right here to submit a few of the many testimonials it has been our pleasure to receive at the hands of patrons:

FORESTVILLE, Cal., October 18, 1901.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— Please quote trade prices on orange and lemon stock and oblige. The trees I received of you last year were the best I ever bought from any nurseries.

Yours truly,

T. J. TRUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 15, 1901.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— Please find enclosed check for bill rendered. Your trees have given our customers excellent satisfaction, and we thank you for the class of stock furnished us.

Very truly yours,

TRUMBELL & BEEBE.

CLAREMONT, Cal., January 7, 1901.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— You will recollect my getting some 135 Washington Navels, two-year buds, in July last. Well, they have done splendidly. I have contracted for another lot just like them, and I write this to say that I do not at all object to a three-year bud, so if you can furnish trees at this age, kindly do so.

Yours truly,

GEO. J. MITCHELL.

POMONA, Cal., December 20, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— The 1,600 one-year-old Thomson's Improved Navels, balled, that we got of you last season have done splendidly, and I am more than pleased with them. Although it was late in the season when I got them — sometime in July, I think — I did not lose a single tree, except where some accident happened to the tree by being broken off with the cultivator, etc. I shall want a few of the very best size you have for resetting these another season, so they will all be uniform.

You will kindly accept my thanks for the care and good judgment you show in handling and preparing these trees for transplanting.

Yours very respectfully,

G. A. LATHROP,

Cashier National Bank of Pomona.

POMONA, Cal., July 14, 1900.

R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— Please find enclosed check for bill of orange trees. The trees were very nice in every way, and well balled. Such trees so well handled should give you a ready market.

Yours truly,

D. L. DAVENPORT.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., October 7, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— The selected orange trees you furnished me last spring are regular beauties, literally covered with blossoms, and have set also a good many fruits. I am going to ship them east in a few days.

Yours very truly,

DR. F. FRANCESCHI.

TUSTIN, Cal., March 9, 1899.

R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— Trees arrived yesterday in good shape. Accept my thanks for the two extra trees.

Yours truly,

H. W. KEIM.

NORTH POMONA, CAL., March 30, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:— Replying to your inquiry, the orange trees we bought of you last year were thrifty and vigorous; they have made a good growth and are satisfactory.

Respectfully,

FRANK L. PALMER,

Manager the Seth Richards Orange Grove.

PALO ALTO, Cal., March 7, 1899.

R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I have received the trees in fine condition, and must compliment you on the style of your work in preparing your trees for shipment, as well as upon the beauty and quality of the trees themselves.

Please send me an additional order of 8 Washington Navels, 8 Thomson's Improved Navels, 2 Lemons, 2 Pomelo, or Grape Fruit.

Find order for bill rendered.

Yours truly, J. S. BUTLER.

PACIFIC BEACH, Cal., March 14, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—We received the trees safely last week and lost no time in setting them. We were very much pleased with the trees, the fine roots which they had and the splendid way in which they were packed and shipped—they came in good shape.

Please accept many thanks for the Grape Fruit trees; we replaced a sickly lemon with one of them and put the other in our door yard.

Will take pleasure in recommending you to our friends and neighbors.

Yours respectfully, O. L. GRIDLEY.

POMONA, Cal., April 9, 1899.

R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your inquiry I will state that all of the trees that we received from you during the several years past have been of good quality and have made splendid growth. During all of the twelve years that we have been planting more or less on our ranches, we have never had stock that gave better satisfaction nor made better growth.

Your truly,

P. J. DREHER,

Manager San Antonio Fruit Exchange.

LORDSBURG, Cal., April 4, 1901.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—We bought several hundred trees from you in spring of 1899 which we planted, and I will say that we were very much pleased with them. They made good growth and were satisfactory in every way.

Yours truly,

IRWIN P. DANIELS,

Manager Evergreen Ranch.

TUSTIN, Cal., March 8, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I received the trees today; they are all right. Please accept many thanks for the two extras.

Enclosed find draft for \$8.50 to cover balance.

Yours truly, C. F. MATHEWS.

POMONA, Cal., April 4, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—We have purchased our trees from the San Dimas Nurseries for the past two seasons, and believe they are as good in every respect as can be had.

Yours truly,

GEO. R. TYLER,

Foreman Pomona Ranch.

GLENWOOD, Fla., June 20, 1896.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—The 200 orange trees you shipped me May 25, 1894, arrived here June 14 in fine condition and all are growing nicely.

Yours truly,

E. W. POMEROY.

POMONA, Cal., April 2, 1900.

Mr. R. M. Teague, San Dimas, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—I have purchased a great many trees from you and have always found them true to name, and well-grown, thrifty stock.

Yours truly,

JOHN E. PACKARD.

CLAREMONT, CAL., Jan. 15, 1902.

To All Whom It May Concern:—This is to certify that I have bought trees of R. M. Teague of San Dimas, Cal., for the past eight years, and always found Mr. Teague perfectly reliable; always delivering better trees than I bought. I have been humbugged so much by others selling me trees, that after waiting to see them fruit, would be disappointed and greatly damaged. Whoever trusts Mr. Teague with tree bills will not regret it.

R. L. INGLIS.

THE "BOSS"

TREE PROTECTORS




In planting a citrus orchard it is of prime importance to afford the trunks of the young and comparatively branchless trees with some protection from the burning rays of the summer sun until they attain sufficiently umbrageous heads to afford a shade. This can be easily and economically done with the "BOSS" YUCCA TREE PROTECTORS, which are of low cost and serve the purpose admirably. They are made from the wood of the Yucca palm, and are light in color and weight, affording a perfect protection against rabbits, grasshoppers, borers, the winter frosts and summer suns. By reason of pliability they are readily adjusted, no tying or wrapping, while the porous nature of the wood allows the free circulation of air. They are easily removed when spraying trees, and are not affected by the rain.

As a matter of fact they are cheap, efficient, durable, and just the thing for the purpose. Made in all widths and sizes. Send for free sample.

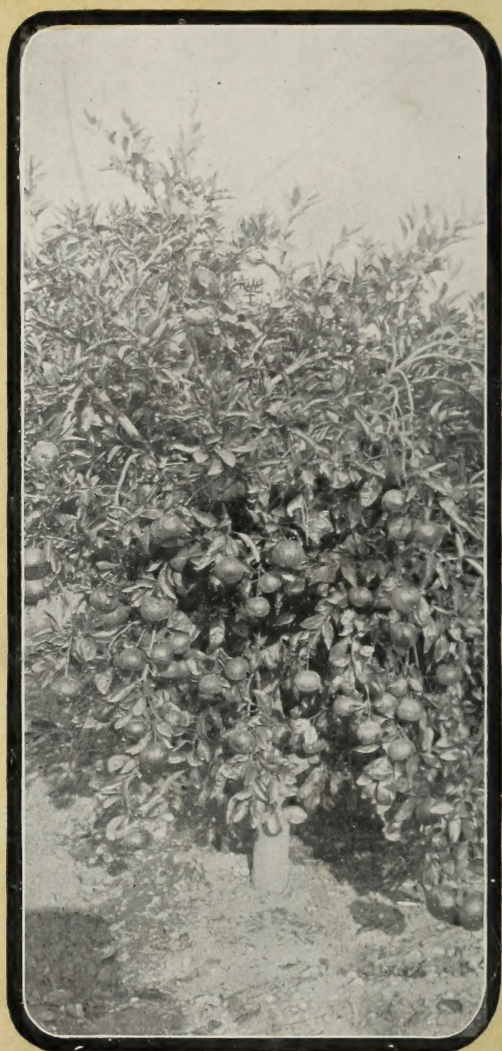
PRICE LIST.

| No. | | Per 1000 |
|--|----------|--------------------------|
| 4—30 inches long, 7 inches wide | | \$17 50 |
| 5—24 inches long, 7 inches wide | | 15 00 |
| 6—18 inches long, 7 inches wide | | 12 50 |
| 7—16 inches long, 7 inches wide | | 11 25 |
| 9—14 inches long, 7 inches wide | | 10 00 |
| 10—12 inches long, 7 inches wide | | 9 00 |
| 11—10 inches long, 7 inches wide | | 8 00 |
| | | |
| 4 | 22 | \$1 50 per inch per 1000 |
| 5 | 18 | 1 30 per inch per 1000 |
| 6 | 13 | 1 10 per inch per 1000 |
| 7 | 12 | 90 per inch per 1000 |
| 9 | 10 | 70 per inch per 1000 |
| 10 | 9 | 60 per inch per 1000 |
| 11 | | 40 per inch per 1000 |

 Trade supplied in any quantities by

R. M. TEAGUE,
SAN DIMAS, CAL.

MY TREES GROW
and
ARE TRUE TO NAME



THE OONSHIU

R·M·TEAGUE

SAN DIMAS NURSERIES
SAN DIMAS CAL.